WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An apparatus to convert polymer containing materials into petroleum products, the apparatus comprises:

a generally horizontal reactor body that has an inlet at the first end, at least one outlet at the other end and which is sealed on both ends, wherein the cylindrical body is inclined up to 30% from the inlet to the outlet;

a controller configured to adjust the revolutions per minute of the cylindrical body depending on the reaction needs;

a heating source disposed adjacent to the reactor body to apply external heating along one or more sides of the reactor body between the inlet and the outlet; and

one or more internal scrapers disposed inside of the cylindrical body, wherein each scraper is configured to promote directional movement of materials within the cylindrical body.

2. An apparatus as in claim 1, further comprising a mechanism configured to adjust the incline of the cylindrical body at different sloped angles during operation of the cylindrical body.

3. An apparatus as in claim 1, further comprising a rotator mechanism configured to control rotation of the cylindrical body.

4. An apparatus as in claim 1, wherein the controllers further comprise feedback controls that provide guidance as to conditions required to vary yields of desired products from the apparatus.

5. A method comprising:

heating streams of feedstock of polymer containing materials prior to delivery into a reactor body;

applying heat from an external heat source to the reactor body to heat an interior of the reactor body;

subjecting the heated streams of feedstock to pyrolysis in the heated reactor body;

rotating one or more internal rotating augers within the interior of the reactor body, wherein the one or more internal augers are disposed to promote directional movement of materials within the reactor body in the direction of the inlet or the outlet;

outputting reacted feedstock from the outlet of the reactor body; and

putting the reacted feedstock through a condensing system to convert the reacted feedstock into petroleum products.

6. A method as in claim 5, further comprising modifying a speed of rotation of the reactor body.

7. A method as in claim 5, further comprising adjusting a temperature inside the reactor body through control of the external heaters, where the temperature depends on a combination of the type of polymer containing material in the reactor body and the type of petroleum products to be produced.

8. A method as in claim 5, further comprising performing further heating of the feedstock in additional reactor bodies.

9. A method as in claim 5, further comprising using a catalyst to facilitate the conversion of the feedstock into petroleum products in the reactor body.

10. A method as in claim 5, further comprising changing a slope of inclination of the reactor body so that the conversion occurs at an incline off 90 degrees horizontal.

11. A method as in claim 5, further comprising varying the speed of the internal rotating augers or scrapers.

12. A method as in claim 5, further comprising varying temperatures inside the condensing system to adjust the type of petroleum product produced.

13. A method as in claim 5, further comprising using feedback controls that provide guidance as to conditions required to vary yields of desired petroleum products.

14. A method as in claim 5, further comprising floating the feedstock in fluids of known densities to separate the feedstock by density prior to heating and conversion.

15. A method as in claim 5, further comprising the feedstock being processed prior to reaction by separating it from other particles of a different weight and size, floating it in a fluid of known density to separate it by density, and drying it.

16. An apparatus as in claim 1, wherein each internal scraper comprises a stationary scraper to scrape material away from an internal surface of the cylindrical body as the cylindrical body rotates relative to the stationary scraper.

17. An apparatus as in claim 5, wherein the at least two internal rotating augers are configured to counter-rotate relative to each other to remove char from the cylindrical body.

18. An apparatus as in claim 1, further comprising a plug or baffle at the outlet of the cylindrical body, wherein the plug or baffle is configured to reduce heat loss at the outlet.

19. A method as in claim 5, further comprising scraping material away from an internal surface of the cylindrical body as the cylindrical body rotates relative to the stationary scraper.

20. A method as in claim 5, further comprising configuring at least two internal rotating augers to counter-rotate relative to each other to remove char from the cylindrical body.

21. A method as in claim 5, further comprising configuring a plug or baffle at the outlet of the cylindrical body to reduce heat loss at the outlet.